



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in spite of all defects of arrangement, "Problems of Greater Britain" is a book full of value and of interest to anyone who desires to comprehend the present material status of the British Empire.

HANNIS TAYLOR.

THE CRIMINAL. By Havelock Ellis (The Contemporary Science Series). Scribners: New York. 1890. Pp. 337.

As the author says in his preface, his work is a critical summary of the results of the science of criminal anthropology. The social relations of such a study are brought out. There are varieties of criminals, the political criminal, who does not come in for consideration in this work, the criminal by passion, the insane criminal, and other well-marked types, besides such as seem to belong to the border-land between the groups. Between the terms born criminal, congenital criminal and instinctive criminal, the last seems to be safer, since it is not always possible to estimate the congenital element. The instinctive criminal is a moral monster in his most developed form; the absence of guiding or inhibiting social instincts is accompanied by an unusual development of the sensual and self-seeking impulses. The occasional criminal is one who, when circumstances are unfavorable, succumbs to temptation. Weakness is his chief characteristic. He is more like a normal person. Occasional crime is the most common; it is that for which society is most responsible, and in many instances it could be called social crime. Illustrations of the various types of criminal are given.

Causes of crime are cosmic, influences of unorganic nature, of temperature and diet; they may be biological, when physiological and psychological peculiarities of the individual are considered. Again, criminal sociology treats of the production of crime by social influences and economic perturbations. This book studies the criminal man as the product of the various influences. The problem of criminality merges itself very largely into all the problems of our social life that are now pressing for solution. The

rising flood of criminality is not an argument for pessimism ; it is an additional spur to the task of social organization to which the present century is summoned. It is useless to be occupied with methods of improving criminals so long as the conditions of life outside render the prison a welcome shelter. Fifty thousand people in Paris every morning do not know how they will eat or where they will sleep. So long as we foster the growth of the reckless classes, we foster the growth of criminality. Education may modify the form of crime, but has little influence in preventing crime. The only education that can aid is one that is as much physical and moral as intellectual. The proportion of criminals with intellectual education is becoming very large ; the proportion acquainted with any trade is very small ; the proportion engaged in their trade at the time of crime is still smaller. It is obvious that every citizen should be educated to perform some useful social function by which he can earn his living.

All education must include provision for the detection and special treatment of abnormal children. The criminal cannot be caught too young, for it is much better than to wait until he has ruined himself and disgraced his friends. The social and individual conscience can be quickened. Every problem will be found to be dovetailed into that labyrinth which we call society.

ARTHUR MACDONALD.

Clark University.

AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Richard T. Ely. New York, 1889: Hunt & Eaton.

This is not simply another text-book of the ordinary type—the “latest and best.” It is in part, and it is the best part, a book about political economy.

Professor Ely believes that most people have either an incorrect notion of political economy, or at best only a very inadequate one. It is even true that many an economist of note does not seem to comprehend the whole and the